

## NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA.—NIGHT OF THE MARCHES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—JACK CADY.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.—OLIVER TWIST.

BOVEY THEATRE, Bovey.—A NIGHT IN WONDERLAND.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—CENTRAL PARK.

LAURA KERR'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.—THE TEN STARS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—BIRTHDAY OF FREEDOM.—HARRISON JACK.—NIGHT SOLDIER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day and Evening.—WOMAN IN WHITE.—LIVING GIANTS, &amp;c.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, No. 472 Broadway.—BURLAP, SONGS, DANCES, &amp;c.—JACK CADY.

HOLLEY &amp; CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, Niblo's Saloon, Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLAP, &amp;c.—SCENES AT PHOENIX.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 63 Broadway.—TIGHT ROPE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLAP, &amp;c.

MELRODIN, No. 529 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLAP, &amp;c.

VOLK'S GARDEN, Bowery.—SONGS, DANCES, &amp;c.—FAIRY WINKER SHIRAZ.

CONTINENTAL HALL, Paterson.—CHRISTIE'S MINSTRELS IN ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLAP, &amp;c.

FRANKLIN HALL, Bridgeport.—UNSWORTH'S MINSTRELS IN ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &amp;c.

New York, Monday, February 25, 1861.

## The News.

Much excitement was caused in this city and throughout the country on Saturday by the announcement that the President elect had quietly left Harrisburg on Friday night by a special train and made his appearance in Washington early the next morning. All sorts of rumors and opinions were current in regard to this change of programme, some asserting that it was from fear of assassination on the route or in Baltimore, and others declaring that, shortly after leaving Springfield, Mr. Lincoln had made up his mind to act in the manner he did. Our despatches this morning from Washington state that persons who are in the secret positively assert that for some time past a plot has been in existence against the President elect. A detective officer, who discovered the plot, carefully watched the conspirators and informed Mr. Lincoln and his friends of the fact while on their way to Philadelphia. On the other hand, the people of Baltimore deny that there was ground for apprehending any difficulty in regard to the President elect, and state that arrangements had been perfected for giving him a reception suitable to his position. On Saturday Mr. Lincoln called on President Buchanan, and was introduced to the members of the Cabinet. In the evening the members of the Cabinet, the members of the Peace Conference and a large number of ladies and gentlemen were received by Mr. Lincoln at Willard's Hotel. Early Saturday evening Mrs. Lincoln and the party comprising the Presidential suite arrived in Washington. Yesterday Mr. Lincoln, in company with Senator Seward, attended divine service at an Episcopal church, and was the observed of all observers.

From the South we learn that some decisive movement was expected to be made this week in regard to Forts Pickens and Sumter. The speech of the President elect at Indianapolis was looked upon as a declaration of war, and the only question at Montgomery was how to commence it advantageously. President Davis, it was reported, would take command of the army in person, and General Twiggs take command at Charleston. Despatches from Major Anderson report everything quiet. He was allowed to receive marketing and other necessities from Charleston, and had all the intercourse with the city he desired. Captain Hazzard, who had arrived at Washington from Pensacola, reports matters quiet, but says he cannot tell how long they will remain so. Three thousand troops are believed at present to be en route for Pensacola.

A strange steamer, supposed to be the Daniel Webster, which cleared from this port, with United States troops on board for Brazos, Texas, was, on Thursday last, fallen in with outside of Charleston bar. Governor Pickens was immediately notified of the fact, and proceeded to take measures to prevent her entering the harbor.

The bids for the United States eight million loan were opened at the Treasury Department in Washington city on Saturday last. The total amount offered was \$14,355,000, at rates ranging from 75 to 96, most of the bids being between 90 and 91. Full details in regard to the successful bidders will be found in our money article.

We publish this morning, among our telegraphic despatches, an appeal from some of the most prominent residents of Atchison, Kansas, in behalf of the suffering people of that State. They say that they had starvation; that their streets are crowded by persons who have come long distances for aid; that 40,000 people are in want of provisions to sustain them until the next harvest, and that nearly all the population are destitute of seed grain of any kind.

By the arrival of the schooner Dew Drop, at New Orleans, we have Honduras dates of the 10th inst. Her advice states that another revolution, originating with the reactionary party, was impending. General Guardiola, and other government officers had been excommunicated from the country, and there were strong indications of a speedy surrender of Ruan to the government of Honduras.

The letters from our correspondents in Japan, published this morning, and on which comments will be found in the editorial columns, furnish full particulars of the state of feeling existing in that country between the foreign residents and the natives. All the foreign residents had armed themselves, and as the feeling on both sides was very bitter, it was anticipated a fight would take place. Trade was very dull.

Since the terrible cold of the 7th and 8th instants, the temperature of the weather has been so mild as almost to seem to indicate the departure of winter. In a few instances there has been a slight frost during the early hours of the morning, but the temperature has been generally milder as the day advanced. Yesterday evening the strong north wind, which afterwards shifted to north-west, was accompanied with a greater degree of cold than has been experienced for the last two weeks, and by eight o'clock the mercury in the thermometer had fallen to twenty-eight degrees. There is every indication of the prevalence of the high winds which usually prevail in March.

The Court House at Milledgeville, Ga., was burned yesterday morning, about four o'clock, nothing being left but the bare walls. Most of the books and papers connected with the court were saved.

The cotton market was firm on Saturday and in good demand, while the sales amounted about 2,000 bales, 1,100 of which were sold late in the afternoon, on the basis of 11½c. a 12c., chiefly within the range of 11½c. a 12c. for middling uplands. The flour market closed with less buoyancy and activity, while prices were without change of moment. The demand for export continued fair. Wheat was also less active, while quotations were without change of moment. Corn was in fair demand, while prices ruled in favor of purchasers. Pork was firm, with moderate sales at \$17 25 for mess, \$16 75 for thin, and \$15 50 for prime. Sugars were active and firm,

with sales of about 2,200 hhd. and 1,400 boxes, with a small lot of molasses. Coffee was fairly held, with moderate sales. Freight was steady, while engagements for breadstuffs were moderate. The heaviest shipments making to English ports were in provisions, chiefly bacon and lard, while some 500 bales of square and 400 do. Sea Island cotton were engaged for Liverpool at full rates.

## Irrepressible Conflict in the Republican Party Concerning the Formation of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

The Waterloo of the campaign between the two factions into which the republican party is divided, will undoubtedly be fought out within the coming fortnight. Seward, Cameron and Bates are the leaders of the one side—that which leans towards peace and conservatism—while Fessenden, Hale, Sumner, Doolittle, Greeley and Garrison, champion the hosts who thirst for civil war, and an overthrow, through the last resource of battle, of slavery on the American continent. The coercion chiefs have been rendered jubilant by the flight from Harrisburg of Mr. Lincoln, which they compare with the concealment of Charles II. in the branches of an oak, mindless of the appendix to the Memoirs of the Marchioness of Gramont, in which the royal fugitive gives rather a curious explanation of that glorious passage in English history. We fear that not much can be expected out of the intended massacre of the Presidential family, including wife, children, Colonel Sumner, Rosette Judd, and other respectable ladies and gentlemen. The profit and loss account of secession against abolitionism would have gained but little by such a diabolical outrage, and it is hard to get people to credit the existence of an enterprise without the shadow of an object. As yet, no more has officially transpired than that Mr. Lincoln saw no cause for "anxiety" at either Columbus, Cincinnati, or Indianapolis; assured the public that "nobody was hurt;" began to talk vaguely of assassination at Trenton, and put for it, with, we hope, no tangible cause at the solicitations of his friends in Harrisburg, as though his only chance of safety were immediate protection by the soldiers of General Scott. This does not seem a very broad foundation to build hopes upon, yet it is the last resource of the ultraists who would drive Mr. Seward out of the Cabinet.

Almost immediately after Mr. Lincoln's election he found himself beset by two classes of individuals. His own first thought was to select a Cabinet. Mr. Bates of Missouri was his first choice for a comparatively subordinate position. Then, desirous of securing the support of the great State of New York, and with a just esteem for the talents of his principal rival for the Presidential chair, he asked Mr. Seward to occupy the important position of Secretary of State. Simultaneously, he proffered the choice of the portfolios of the War and Treasury Department to Mr. Cameron, hoping, thereby, to gain the favor of Pennsylvania. Nearly at the same time, he received a visit from Vice President Hamlin, who had but one favor to ask, namely, that his old friend, his antiquated, venerated, fossilized, but never forgotten ally of Connecticut, Mr. Gideon Welles, might be dug out of his oblivion and given some place—probably that of Postmaster General—in the brotherhood of the administration. This made four; but almost immediately afterwards a conspiracy was formed in this city and in Ohio with the direct object of driving Mr. Seward and Mr. Cameron from the strongholds they had secured. The effect upon the latter was felt at once. The Greeleyite allies have had more difficulty with the former. They have used however every measure which ingenuity could contrive to accomplish their purpose. They have had the perspicacity to avoid acting directly from New York; but have brought their attacks to bear from New England, from Washington city, and from the Northwest. Abolitionists of the Massachusetts school have been instructed, in these different sections, that their only hopes of salvation, of bread and butter, of the smallest drippings from the pan of patronage, would depend upon the vehemence of their outcries against the great New York advocate of republican principles. Hence it is that, on every side, the President elect has been beset with remonstrances, and urgent entreaties that he would undo what he had apparently done. The future will show with what success these assaults have been made.

As soon as Mr. Lincoln has had time to look around him in Washington, he will, beyond a doubt, proceed to fill up his Cabinet, perhaps to change it in accordance "with the shifting scenes" of the revolutionary crisis. The Fessenden school will press hard upon him. Wade, Sumner, Hale and others will tell him that there is a "brainless spawn of some malignant influence, rushing upon a frightful doom," abroad in the land; that "the eggs of the reptile must be crushed;" and that it is his bounden duty to surround himself by men of their own stamp who will recklessly deluge the land in blood, and take upon themselves the responsibility of fire, famine, slaughter, rapes, burnings and disaster to any conceivable extent. Then will come forward gentlemen of the school of Mr. Chase of Ohio—a man not over scrupulous; not particularly attached to Massachusetts ultraism, nor vehemently inclined for or against the diplomatic tactics of Mr. Seward, but, emphatically, avowedly, unalterably a partisan of himself and of his own ambition. Not destitute of talent, he will present innumerable reasons why his grasping ambition should be satisfied, and his friends will declare the impossibility of his occupying a subordinate place to any other individual. Next in order, will parade itself the school of a veteran relic of older days, Wm. Montgomery Blair—one of the family of the Blairs who were not altogether obscure in the days of the Kitchen Cabinet, and of General Andrew Jackson. Young Blair, counselled by old Blair, would make a fine mess of it, under Mr. Lincoln. They would at once essay the re-establishment of the newspaper oligarchy which ruled in olden times, and trampled right and truth under foot, as in the time of Martin Van Buren. They do not know that the independent press has revolutionized the country since then and that organs are impossibilities, when they attempt to assert power.

Can Mr. Lincoln be too careful in his proceedings? The country is on the verge of a precipice. Those who would urge him to extreme measures are the representatives of a noisy scum of the Eastern States, who do not number one out of ten of the population. The people desire peace. They are resolved to strain every nerve to prevent the country from being plunged into the horrors of civil war by a judicious selection of his Cabinet further disaster may be avoided, and the way may be paved for the adoption of amendments to the constitution which will satisfy the South, and effect a reconstruction of the Union.

## The State of Affairs in Japan.

By our correspondence from Japan, received by way of San Francisco, and published in another part of this day's issue, we are put in possession of Yokohama news to the 30th of December. From all that we can gather it would appear that matters are in anything but a satisfactory state between the foreign residents and the Japanese. All of the former are in a state of armed preparation, and the feeling on both sides is represented to be extremely bitter. Trade is inactive, owing to the disinclination of the government to foster it; but building operations are advancing rapidly. Itabanes, that are really worth only thirty-three cents, are rated at forty cents by the Japanese, and American gold is only worth sixty-five cents per dollar. The intercourse, however, with China has increased so far as to induce the Peninsular and Oriental Company to run steamers fortnightly between Shanghai and Yokohama, carrying passengers, mails and freight. There were no less than eleven foreign men-of-war in the latter port at the time of our correspondent's writing—namely, five English, two French, three Prussian and one Dutch. The Prussians had not succeeded in negotiating a treaty with the Japanese government, but it was hoped that under the auspices of the English and French they would shortly succeed. General Sir Hope Grant, commander of the English land forces in China, had visited Jeddo with his military staff, and departed after a few days' stay. The allied fleet, from the Peiho, was appointed to winter at Yokohama.

A serious difficulty had occurred between the English and native authorities. A man named Moss, a British subject, had gone out on the 27th of November on a wild goose shooting excursion, in violation of the Japanese game laws. He was accompanied by a native, who, on returning through Yokohama, with a dead bird slung across his shoulder, was observed by some of the police of Yokohama, who demanded the name and address of Moss, which the latter refused. Thereupon they informed the Mayor, who proceeded in person to procure his arrest, and also that of the Japanese who accompanied him. In endeavoring to carry out this intention a struggle took place, in which the native goose carrier was seriously shot. Moss was finally arrested and conveyed to prison, upon hearing which the British Minister and Consul expressed great indignation, and demanded his immediate surrender, coupled with a threat to blow up the Governor's Palace in the event of non-compliance. There being at that time no English vessel of war in port, the Minister enlisted the aid of the Prussian Commodore, who placed men, howitzers and boats at his disposal; but these were fortunately not called into requisition. After twenty-four hours' imprisonment Moss was delivered up, and subsequently tried before the Consular Court, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of one thousand dollars and suffer deportation from Japan. The manner in which Messrs. Alcock and Vyse—the Minister and Consul—conducted this trial created intense ill feeling, not only on the part of the prisoner and the native authorities, but the English also. The evidence was singularly contradictory, and the witnesses numerous on both sides. It appears that the Japanese was shot accidentally, and then not at the hand of Moss. The British residents took his part, and maintained that his arrest ought not to have been attempted under the circumstances. We have no opportunity of judging of the exact merits of the case, but it is evident that such occurrences do a vast amount of harm in prejudicing the Japanese against foreign residents; and it would seem that both Mr. Alcock and Captain Vyse were altogether too precipitate in their threats to the Japanese.

The next point of interest in the news is the proposed Embassy to England next summer. The Japanese, we learn, have applied to Mr. Townsend Harris to know if American officers could be procured to navigate a steamer there and back. Where the Japanese intend to get the steamer from which is to make this voyage is uncertain. It is satisfactory to find that the report which reached us by way of Europe a few days ago, to the effect that a despatch from Calcutta, dated the 11th January, stated that the American Minister had been repulsed from Japan, cannot be true, as between the end of December and the date mentioned no message could have travelled from Japan to Calcutta. The Dutch Consul General has demanded ten thousand dollars compensation for one of his servants, who was killed by Japanese officials; and this circumstance does anything but increase the cordiality of the relations subsisting between Japan and the Netherlands. We sincerely trust that both Europeans and Orientals may speedily adjust their difficulties in the realm of the Rising Sun, which travellers have hitherto represented as the Paradise of Eastern lands, but which does not appear to be exactly the Garden of Eden it has been represented. We are, however, sanguine of the good results of the late Embassy.

ANOTHER LEGISLATIVE SWINDLE.—There is a bill now before the Legislature to incorporate "the Accommodation Passenger and Freight Company" in the cities of New York and Brooklyn. The object of this enterprise is, we understand, to concentrate in the hands of a single monopoly all the carrying and passenger traffic of the two cities. It is evident that such a scheme cannot work to the satisfaction of the public. It excludes competition, which is the only protection the community have against the abuse of the privileges conceded to public companies, and it crushes out a number of interests in which a large amount of capital is involved. The same bill, though in a modest form, was attempted to be carried last winter, but was defeated on an investigation of its merits. A more impudent fraud upon the public has not been attempted since the Gridiron bill was forced through the Legislature.

HONEST ABE LINCOLN FLIES TO THE RESCUE OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.—Turning to our first special despatch from Harrisburg, announcing the mysterious disappearance of the President elect from that village for the village of Washington, we find that, "in response to a letter from Erastus Corning, saying that the Peace Conference desired Mr. Lincoln in Washington as soon as possible, he arranged to arrive several hours before the time set down in the programme." From this it would seem that Old Abe hurried off to save the old gentlemen's Peace Conference, and he thus is proved a good Samaritan. Let us hope that he will be able to come to put his patients on their legs and send them home.

## The Abolition Marat "Pleading Not Guilty."

Almost every culprit denies his guilt, no matter how his hands may be stained with crime. Garrison, the Marat of the anti-slavery revolution, denies in his *Liberator*, with a great show of affected indignation, the statements we recently published in our "History of Abolitionism" touching him and his bloodthirsty party of the Mountain, who are ever denouncing the Girondist school of moderate republicans as not going far enough or fast enough, and as being traitors to the good cause. There is not a statement we made that we cannot prove—we challenge him to point out one. We have the documents, and we have other materials not yet published which will become cumulative evidence against him. Does he foresee the coming tempest, and does he shrink from the consequences of his own acts—his long career of atrocious agitation—by which he has been only too successful in breaking up the government and precipitating the country into revolution?

Of course he denies his accountability, just as did the revolutionary propagandist in Paris, in 1793. When the accusation against Robespierre—that he aspired to be the Dictator of France—was unattended by any punishment it fell back upon Marat, who had recommended the dictatorship in his newspaper, the *Friend of the People*, who had applauded the massacres and denounced the guillotine the best citizens of the land. Marat came forward to justify himself before the Convention. He reminded them of what he had done in the cause of liberty, and by his sophistry and cold blooded self possession he escaped from the retribution which his crimes deserved. Yet he had demanded the heads of thousands of individuals in his journal, and he had prepared the multitude for the massacres of September. He depraved the public morals; he said the Revolution had its enemies, and in order to insure its duration those enemies were to be destroyed. He thought the most obvious means was to exterminate them, and to name a dictator whose function should be proscription. Thus to Marat were owing the two ideas which "the Committee of Safety" carried into effect at a later period—the dictatorship and the extermination of multitudes. Marat fell at last by the hand of Charlotte Corday; but his principles unfortunately lived after him, and his death accomplished more of atrocity than his life.

In like manner Garrison has denounced Southern citizens in his journal; he has proclaimed eternal hostility to the South and its institutions, applauded the assassin John Brown's invasion of Virginia to kindle a servile insurrection and to massacre the white race. He has canonized the cutthroat as a saint and as one of "the noble army of martyrs." He has excited the fanatics of the North against the people of the South, proclaiming the constitution which bound them together as "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell." And, under the influence of his teachings, have not thousands in Massachusetts celebrated the Fourth of July by trampling under foot, spitting on and burning the constitution? Does not Garrison, and do not all his infidel disciples, excrete the Bible, on the ground that it is a slaveholder's book, just as the Jacobins at Lyons, backed by a republican army of "vengeance," burned the Scriptures and other holy books at the grave of "Chatter, the martyr," the John Brown of that time, and scattered the ashes to the winds, and just as at Paris they set up on the altar of Notre Dame a rouged harlot, Demeiselle Coudelle, with a red woollen nightcap, and worshipped her as the Goddess of Reason? Has not Garrison prepared the way for the invasion of the South now contemplated by the radical wing of the republican party, by an army which is to be well provided with halteres, sparing neither age nor sex, in order, in the language of the *Tribune*, "to crush the eggs of the reptile that has hatched the brood of traitors," like the republican army of the French Revolution, which invaded the Girondist cities of the South, taking with it portable guillotines which cut off alike the heads of the aged and of women and little children? As in the Reign of Terror, in 1793, so now the inscription on the bloody banners of the invading army is to be, "The republic, one and indivisible, liberty, equality, fraternity, or death." The emancipation of the blacks, their equality with the whites, and the amalgamation of both, is as much the Gospel, according to Saint Garrison, as the writings of Jean Jacques Rousseau were the evangelism of the French Revolution. His beloved Robespierre is Wendell Phillips, who delights to lecture on Toussaint L'Ouverture, the black chieftain of the St. Domingo massacre, as the greatest of heroes, exceeding Tell, Kosciuszko and Washington, and glorifies that darkest deed in the records of human crime as the most illustrious of human achievements.

There can be no doubt that a similar massacre in the Southern States, on a larger scale, and under more horrible circumstances, is now meditated. The New York *Tribune* foreshadows it, and all the "Mountain" party, in and out of Congress, are clamorous for blood, like the Jacobins of the French Revolution. But they know not the temper of the American people or the principles which control them. The people of the United States never will return to the exploded dogma of "might makes right," which their ancestors expended so much blood and endured so many sufferings to overthrow. And the day is not far distant when the sanguinary atheistical crew who are now so anxious to let slip the dogs of civil war will call upon the mountains to cover them from the wrath of an incensed people. They have sown the wind, and they will have to reap the whirlwind. The counter revolution is to come.

MR. DOUGLAS AND THE PRESIDENT ELECT.—It seems that the meeting at Washington between the Little Giant and Old Abe was peculiarly pleasant. And why not? The two men have reason to feel proud of each other; for while Old Abe returned the Little Giant to the Senate, the Little Giant is the man who has made Old Abe President of the United States. Mr. Douglas was right when he said last summer that our next President would come from Illinois; and that his name begins with an O.

GEN. SCOTT'S OPINION.—Gen. Scott, in his call upon the President elect at the federal city, "especially complimented him for choosing to travel from Harrisburg unattended by any display, but in a plain, democratic way." This is just like the old General; but what has he to say of the Scotch cap and the long military cloak? Are these the costume of a Wild Awake?

VERACITY AT ALBANY.—The account which we published yesterday from Albany in regard to the corruption that exists there could shock the public had they not already been hardened by a frequent repetition of the same thing. Not only has one member of the Assembly been arrested for asking for pay for his vote, but it is reported that sundry and diverse affidavits are laying around loose in regard to money paid to Senators last winter for the confirmation of the appointees of Governor Morgan. It appears that "Honest Abe" barely escaped an exhibition of the venality of his followers by being forced to listen to an affidavit, going into full particulars in regard to the transaction, sworn to by a party in the matter, and a State official at that.

This nice exhibition of the inside workings of the republican party has been brought about by the quarrel between Weed and Greeley. The friends of the former having been deserted by certain Senators, affidavits are forthcoming revealing the bonds of affection that bound them together; and if we are to believe the reports, the ties that bound certain Senators to Weed and his associates have been silver ones. This fight of the factions in the republican camp is really becoming interesting; but the fear is that they will get up such an odor about themselves that both sides will be glad to drop it, and not let the public into the most interesting secrets. It is already stated that an armistice has been agreed upon, and that Weed is backing down for fear matters will be brought too near home. The other side are reported to be very anxious to have the matter hushed up, which indicates that they too are in glass houses. It is to be hoped that this whole matter will be probed to the bottom, and the corruption of republican officials laid before the public, let it hit where it will.

Here is really a nice state of affairs. One day a Senator devotes hours to showing up the official action of our republican Governor, and endeavors to prove that he has made hundreds of thousands of dollars by his votes when a Senator. Next thing that we hear is the arrest of a member of the Assembly for demanding fifty dollars for his vote. Then we have a rumour in the Senate over the peculations of the Harbor Masters. Following upon this are reported purchases of Senators' votes for three hundred dollars each, with all manner of charges of money being offered on the Senatorial contest. In fact, a general criminalization and reprimand exists on all sides. A great deal has been said about the present Senate, and the silence maintained by them has led the public to believe that the charges are too true. The accusations this time are so direct and explicit that longer silence will confirm the belief, and no power can remove it.

THE PARAGUAYAN CLAIMS.—It will be seen that in a special message to the Executive Committee of the Senate Mr. Buchanan takes ground against the validity of the Hon. Cave Johnson's award, and contends that it is a direct contravention of the stipulations of the treaty. We regret that the President should have adopted this view of the Commissioner's decision. Mr. Johnson, though one of the old school of politicians, is a clear headed and thoroughly honest man, and there is no doubt that his conclusions as to the iniquitous character of these claims are correct. It is evident that the President has been misled in regard to them by interested parties. His amiability of temperament unfortunately renders him liable to such influences. The whole course of his administration has been marked by the deceptions played off upon him by those in whom he has placed confidence. He was deceived by Forney, who rewarded him with base ingratitude for the favors that he lavished upon him; he was deceived by Fowler, in whose honesty he had faith; he was deceived by Cobb, who abandoned him when an honorable man would have felt it his duty to stand by him; he was deceived by Thompson, who neglected his business and brought discredit on his administration; he was deceived by Floyd, who played the part of the traitor, and ran away when heavy criminal accusations were pending against him; and it will be found that he has been as badly deceived by other members of his Cabinet when the Chiriqui swindle comes to be exposed. No man has paid the penalty of misplaced confidence to a more painful degree than Mr. Buchanan; and, considering his own undisputed rectitude of purpose, it must be admitted that he has been peculiarly unfortunate in the selection of his subordinates.

THE REPUBLICANS DENOUNCING EACH OTHER.—The ultras and the moderates of the republican party are engaged in a terrible melee with each other just now. Some of the leading politicians of both wings are coming in for it hot and heavy from their constituents and the smaller politicians. On one side, we have the constituents of Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, passing a vote of censure upon him for his opinions in favor of conciliation and compromise. On the other side, we see the republican corporation of Boston denouncing Senator Sumner because he threw cold water on the Boston memorial in favor of the Crittenden resolutions; and again, the Albany Legislature repudiates Mr. Granger, their own representative in the Peace Conference at Washington, because—

By the newspapers, the Hon. Francis Granger, one of the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of this State to confer with those of other States in relation to the distracted condition of the country, is reported to have said in conversation as follows:—That if the State of New York could vote to-day, it would give a majority of 100,000 against the republicans.—Which Granger's friends declare he never said, but which is quite true, whether he said it or not. Thus we see that while one leader is denounced by his moderate views, like Kellogg or Granger, another is censured for his extreme opinions, like Sumner; and so the republican party, hastening to annihilation, is squabbling and fighting, and lopping off its own limbs. The Chicago platform is evidently too weak to hold them all.

THE FLAG OF THE UNION IN THE HANDS OF A BONA FIDE BLACK REPUBLICAN.—At one of the stations along the way through Maryland, the train bearing the family of the President was hailed by an old darkie on a wooden platform, waving a piece of black bunting to which was pinned an American flag. Our correspondent does not know whether this meant secession or that the blacks are for the Union. But perhaps this

Boomer with the strange device was intended as a warning to Old Abe that pirates were about, and that he had better "push along, keep moving." After all, therefore, we concur with Gen. Scott that Mr. Lincoln's night trip through Maryland was a good thing.

DESOTISM AND DEMOCRACY AT THE OPERA.—Almost ever since the Italian Opera had any existence in New York it has been under a government which was despotic as well as impetuous. The monarch of the hour has kept his place by making promises which he never expected to keep, deceiving both the public and the artists, but has at last been compelled to give up the sceptre to another hand equally powerless to wield it. Thus we have had a succession of short seasons, when the manager was always going to do something and never doing it, when the artists were continually at war with their despot, and when physicians in the prime donne were constantly employed in writing medical certificates. Then there were cards from one party and replies from another, newspaper war more or less piquant, and finally the grand crash, bringing desolation for the twentieth time upon Irving place. This is briefly the history of the Opera under a despotic government, which was always too poor to enforce its rules and regulations. Some four months ago, however, the very last revolt took place. The artists united in rebellion against the little Napoleon, and sent him to Saint Helena. An operatic Garibaldi, in the person of Muzio, appeared, and reconstructed the government upon democratic principles. The new régime has worked splendidly. The performances have been given exactly as announced. The artists have all enjoyed magnificent health, medical certificates are at a terrible discount, and the doctors are quite in despair. The artists have no manager; Muzio is a sort of provisional president; but they all share in the profits *pro rata*, and receive nearly double their old salaries. There may be times when the prima donna sighs to think that she has no able and accomplished director to pitch into, and when the tenor remembers with regret the sweet managerial flatteries when a particular point was to be gained. But such regrets are momentary, and count for nothing in view of the solid satisfaction which springs from success which has been honestly earned. While democratic institutions are on their trial elsewhere, it may not be unprofitable to contemplate their working at the Opera, which is a mimic world, a nation on a small scale. And while everything else seems going to pieces, the Opera, which is quite accustomed to being smashed up, is more stable than ever before. Our political leaders may find an excellent example in the success of the "Associated Artists of the Italian Opera."

LORD PALMERSTON AND THE NEGRO ANDERSON.—We perceive, by our latest news from Europe, that Lord Palmerston made a speech in Parliament to the effect that instructions had been sent to the Governor General of Canada not to deliver up the fugitive slave Anderson without express orders from the imperial government. This is a new and amazing turn in the drama. But the instructions referred to by the noble lord will prove, we are afraid, about as void of result as the writ of habeas corpus issued by the wise men of Westminster Hall, and which they were intended to supersede. What the Governor General may do upon the receipt of these important instructions from the imperial government we cannot say, but we suggest to him that if he really wants to get hold of this distinguished negro, and cannot find him in any other way, he had better advertise for him, especially in the neighborhood of Chatham.

There is but a step between the sublime and the ridiculous, and but another between a tragedy and a farce. The farce, however, is not quite played out in this case. It remains to be seen what the wise men of Westminster Hall and Lord Palmerston and the Colonial Office will do when they hear that the English writ was ignored by the judiciary of Canada, and that the prisoner was discharged by the same colonial authority, notwithstanding the presence of the grim emissary from the banks of the Thames, armed with the palladium of British liberty.

DISTINGUISHED RUNAWAYS.—The city was astonished yesterday to learn that Mr. Lincoln, who aspires to be a second Washington, had run away under cover of night from Harrisburg at the first signal of personal danger—something that his great prototype was not accustomed to do. It is all the more curious that Old Abe should have been urged to make this hasty retreat through the border slave State of Maryland in the dark by a threat of assassination, as alleged, because he declared the very day before in Philadelphia that he would not give up the principles of his party, though he were to be assassinated on the spot where he then stood.

However, history is not without parallels of distinguished runaways in the category of orators. Demosthenes, the great Athenian stump orator, who was quite as valiant in the rostrum as Lincoln, threw away his shield and ran in his first battle. Cicero, who adorned the stump in the days of Rome's republican glory, we are told by the historian ran hither and thither to save himself from his assassins before he lost his head. Sancho Panza, too, who was great on talking and very trite in philosophy, took to his heels on the approach of danger, while his somewhat taciturn chief, Don Quixote, encountered every windmill in his path at full tilt, and never showed the heels of his Rosinante to the foe. We have plenty of examples in the past, therefore, to justify the course of our great stump speaker in this respect.

MARYLAND ALL RIGHT.—The reception, all through Maryland, of the train on which it was supposed the President elect was a passenger was certainly calculated to dissipate all suspicions of desperate assassins, traitors or banditti. The people were out at every station, and "the ladies, niggers and school children waved their handkerchiefs" as the train passed by. Give Maryland half a chance, and she will come to the rescue of Old Abe in behalf of the Union.

A VERY GOOD REASON.—A republican on the train in which the President elect was not a passenger explained to the crowd at one of the stopping places that Mr. Lincoln had not been invited to go to Baltimore, and had represented the slight by passing through secretly. That will do.

THE FLASKY MERCURY.—On Thursday next, February 28, this planet attains its greatest eastern elongation from the sun, with a more northerly declination of eight or nine degrees; it will therefore be in an exceptionally favorable position for observation, and, in the southern hemisphere, the most favorable in 1861, except during its transit or passage over the sun on the 12th of November next, which phenomenon will not, however, be visible in America. During this week and early in March the planet will set as low and a half after the sun, and at 6h 30m P. M. will appear in the west by south, on a little south of west, at an altitude of 10 degrees, as a golden star of the first magnitude.